

Date: Wed, 10 Nov 93 04:30:10 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1331
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 10 Nov 93 Volume 93 : Issue 1331

Today's Topics:

FOR SALE: MFJ 1278 TNC (Multi mode data controller)
 Fun with Radio Shack
How Sensitive Are Front-Ends? (2 msgs)
 License Datapoints
 One Antenna Two (2 msgs)
PRO-57 mods for 137-138MHz wanted
question about Rohn 25 tower sections
SAREX Keps & Update 10/28

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 8 Nov 1993 21:47:56 GMT
From: noc.near.net!ctron-news.ctron.com!ctron.com!geremia@uunet.uu.net
Subject: FOR SALE: MFJ 1278 TNC (Multi mode data controller)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello,,

Does this unit really work ok.... I am looking for exactly that.....

I have a PC,, does it come with software..

Thanks.. Peter Geremia

Date: 9 Nov 93 09:57:46 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!
mala.bc.ca!babiyd@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Fun with Radio Shack
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> I would not pay the \$3.00. Instead I spent .29 on a letter of complaint to RS
> at Fort Worth, TX and about 3 weeks later what came in the mail. A RS catalog
> and a letter of apology for the "shabby treatment" I received in the store. It
> was sort of funny, I never mentioned anything about shabby treatment at all.
> Just that after purchasing thousands of dollars of parts and computer stuff I
> refused to pay \$3 for their catalog.

The salesperson said, "Oh, you're a good customer..." and ripped out the coupon
for a free catalog from the front of the catalog she handed to me. *grin*

Dale,
VE7XDB

Date: 9 NOV 93 14:23:39
From: pa.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!wrksys.enet.dec.com!denning@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: How Sensitive Are Front-Ends?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Nov9.145034.17948@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>, gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary
Coffman) writes...

>In article <2bmn9j\$d0q@oak.oakland.edu> sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu writes:
>>How sensitive are the front-ends of my scanner, cell-phone and amateur
>>rig? My plan is to have an Icom2410 (up to 45/35 watts on 144/440),
>>scanner (wide-band) and cell-phone (3 watts on 800) all mounted in
>>my car. All three antennas will be at the rear end spaced approximately
>>2-3 feet from each other. The Icom antenna will be trunk-lip-mount, the
>>cell-phone antenna is glass mount at the top of the glass and the scanner
>>antenna will be trunk-lip-mount on the other side. With this configuration
>>is it safe to operate all three devices simultaneously without fear of
>>damaging front-ends?

Well I run 4 radios 30-50, 150-174, 450-470 and 865 (trunked SMR)

All on one antenna with a multiplexor. Both are made by Austin antenna
in Gonic NH. All except the 800Mhz trunking are 100+ watts. Never had

a bit of trouble. I have better performance than I had with 4 antennas and I have had multiple radios transmitting and receiving at the same time (I have a x-band repeat on the low-band/Uhf.

Don

Date: 9 Nov 1993 21:28:45 GMT
From: nmt.edu!mimbres.cs.unm.edu!saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!
cs.utexas.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!linus!pscgate.progress.com!elba!
damelio@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: How Sensitive Are Front-Ends?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Steve Kuo (sdkuo@argo.acs.oakland.edu) wrote:

: is it safe to operate all three devices simultaneously without fear of
: damaging front-ends?

If you operate all three at once , you may receive front-end damage, to
your car! :-)

--

=====

Steve D'Amelio	damelio@progress.com		69 Mustang 351W	Doing more than my
			70 Mustang 351C	part to reduce the
#7 & #28			88 Mustang 302	deficit.
			- 1,025hp -	

There's no replacement, for displacement.

=====

Date: Mon, 8 Nov 1993 21:52:52 GMT
From: pacbell.com!well!nigel.msen.com!sdd.hp.com!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!emory!
europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.ans.net!malgudi.oar.net!picker!news@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: License Datapoints
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Have your YL look for her license in about 6-7 weeks. I took my test
(cleveland, Ohio) in Sept.; received license this Friday -- elapsed time was 6
wks and 5 days.

73 KB8QHS

In <CG6yC3.Mny@hpcvsnz.cv.hp.com> davidc@lsid.hp.com writes:

> My wife just passed her exams for a technician amateur license on Nov 5.
> How long did it take for those of you who have received new licenses lately
> to receive them from the date you took your exam? I have not seen any data
> points posted recently.
>
> 73
>
> Dave, KB7QCL

Date: 9 Nov 1993 09:55:23 -0700
From: sdd.hp.com!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!paladin.american.edu!gatech!
udel!news.sprintlink.net!agphx.agcs.com!not-for-mail@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: One Antenna Two
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In the process of looking at dual band (2m/70cm) mobile radios, I have observed some radios come with one antenna lead for both bands, others, two antenna leads, one for each band.

For the radios with one antenna lead, the obvious need is a dual band antenna. However, my question lies in those radios with two antenna leads. What are the advantages / disadvantages of:

1. From a two antenna lead, run separate coax, mount two single band antennas on the vehicle.

Adv: - Each antenna tuned for a particular band

Dis: - Two antennas on top of vehicle
- Two coax runs required

2. From a two antenna lead, run into a duplexer, run coax to dual band antenna.

Adv: - Single antenna on vehicle

Dis:

In pricing the two options, the cost for each setup would be about the same.

Any additional information on the above would be appreciated.

Still waiting for my license...

-Dan

--

Dan Romanenko	Voice: (602) 581-4663	AG Communication Systems
Dept. Quality Consultant	Fax: (602) 582-7111	P.O. Box 52179
Internet: romanenkod@agcs.com		Phoenix, AZ 85072-2179
UUCP:!ncar!noao!enuucp!gtephx!romanenkod		

Date: 10 Nov 93 02:54:41 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: One Antenna Two
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2boilr\$6pr@vlsi.agcs.com> romanenkod@agcs.com (Dan Romanenko) writes:

>In the process of looking at dual band (2m/70cm) mobile radios, I have
>observed some radios come with one antenna lead for both bands,
>others, two antenna leads, one for each band.
>For the radios with one antenna lead, the obvious need is a dual band
>antenna. However, my question lies in those radios with two antenna
>leads. What are the advantages / disadvantages of:
>1. From a two antenna lead, run separate coax, mount two single band
> antennas on the vehicle.
> Adv: - Each antenna tuned for a particular band
> Dis: - Two antennas on top of vehicle
> - Two coax runs required
>2. From a two antenna lead, run into a duplexer, run coax to dual band
> antenna.
> Adv: - Single antenna on vehicle
> Dis:
>In pricing the two options, the cost for each setup would be
>about the same.
>Any additional information on the above would be appreciated.

The tradeoff with a duplexer and dualbander versus two single band antennas centers around whether the losses in the duplexer and dualband antenna are outweighed by the superior mounting, and lack of interference to the pattern by other nearby antennas. IMHO, the duplexer/dualbander arrangement is usually the winner. The interaction, and poorer mounting locations of the two antenna approach is usually a worse problem than the losses in the duplexer and dualbander. That assumes an ideal center of top mounting for the dualbander. If you're going to fender or deck mount the antennas, the difference becomes moot.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV |"If 10% is good enough | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | for Jesus, it's good | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | enough for Uncle Sam."| emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | -Ray Stevens |

Date: Mon, 8 Nov 1993 21:53:04 GMT
From: pacbell.com!well!nigel.msen.com!yale.edu!cs.yale.edu!csusys.ctstateu.edu!
white@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: PRO-57 mods for 137-138MHz wanted
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi All
I am looking for mods to a RS PRO-57 scanner that will open it up to
allow reception of the 137-138MHz NOAA APT satellite signal. Any mods,
sites with mods, etc. appreciated.
73s
Harry
white@csusys.ctstateu.edu

Date: 10 Nov 93 02:46:18 GMT
From: ogicse!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: question about Rohn 25 tower sections
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I've covered this before, but I'll repeat the highlights. Using old
tower is potentially dangerous so follow inspection procedures carefully.

In article <9311091428.AA24964@wa2cjt.wellfleet> ginsburg@wellfleet.COM (Scott
Ginsburg) writes:

>
>I have the opportunity to pick up 4 10 ft sections of Rohn 25 tower for \$100.
>They're 25 years old, and have been sitting in a garage for the last
>18 years. They spent the first 7 years in a free-standing configuration,
>no house brackets, no guys. The seller told me the tower has had 2 men
>on top with no problem, and it lived through 2 hurricanes during the 7
>years.
>
>My questions are:
>
> 1. What are the chances that the bottom section, or any other
> sections were weakened enough over 7 years to yield the tower
> unsafe given the lack of secure installation?

The two greatest concerns are that the tower has been damaged by excess

stress, and that the tower has succumbed to corrosion over it's 25 year life. Only careful inspection will tell you. The fact that it was used at 40 feet isn't of much concern, but living through 2 hurricanes may be, as is having two men on top.

> 2. What signs can I look for that will indicate damage?

Look for any twist. Flip the sections over on a level floor. The section should lay flat. An 1/8th inch deviation may be acceptable, 1/4 inch is a definite sign of trouble. Inspect the Z bracing. The welds should be sound and the braces straight. Look at the end stubs. The stub should be straight and round, the holes shouldn't show distortion. Of course throw away any old bolts.

Look carefully for signs of corrosion. A few spots of light surface rust may be OK, but any indication of heavy rusting, inside or out, is cause to discard the section. Run a rag through the inside of the tubes. Look for rust on the rag, and shine a light down the cleaned bore. There shouldn't be any pitting. You can have a tower re-dipped to restore the galvanizing, but the metal has to be sound underneath or you're just creating a good looking death trap.

If you really want to trust your life to the tower, use Dyechem or Magnaflux inspection methods to detect any concealed cracking. I do a full inspection on even *new* tower sections, and I've sent a few back. It's my life that's at risk.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV	"If 10% is good enough	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems	for Jesus, it's good	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way	enough for Uncle Sam."	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244	-Ray Stevens	

Date: 10 Nov 93 04:02:05 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

R:931109/2232Z @:VK1KCM.ACT.AUS.OC [Canberra, ACT] \$:29041_W70EK
R:931109/1710Z @:OH3RBR.#TRE.FIN.EU [Tampere] FBB 5.15/JNOS \$:29041_W70EK
R:931109/1638Z @:OH6RBV.#VAA.FIN.EU [Vaasa, KP03TC] 5.15/406k \$:29041_W70EK
R:931109/0834Z @:F6CNB.#SETX.TX.USA.NA [SugarLand] #:63321 Z:77478
R:931107/1253Z @:K5DI.NM.USA.NA [Las Cruces] #:6224 Z:88047
R:931107/0729 63878@WB5NQC.NM.USA.NA NOGAL
R:931107/1210Z @:WB2ARS.NM.USA.NA [Albuquerque] #:13717 Z:87111 FBB5.15

R:931107/0013z 39899@KA5JNJ.NM.USA.NA [FARMINGTON]
R:931105/0639 @:KG7LM.#CDC.UT.USA.NA Cedar City, Ut. #:14291 Z:84720
R:931105/0835z 26118@N7SBW.#NCAZ.AZ.USA.NA [LAKE POWELL]
R:931104/1358z 6465@WX7Y.#SEUT.UT.USA.NA
R:931104/1354z 10531@N7MLR.UT.USA.NA
R:931104/0639z 52016@N0LEU.#NWCO.CO.USA.NOAM
R:931103/1742z 59378@KT0H.#NECO.CO.USA [DATA HUB CO]
R:931103/1726Z @:W0RA.#SECO.CO.USA.NA [YODER] FBB5.14d #:82727
R:931103/1304Z @:W7GCI.WA.USA.NA [Tacoma] #:35683 Z:98499 FBB5.15
R:931103/1220Z @:WA7BHH.WA.USA.NA [Tacoma] #:13576 Z:98465 FBB5.15
R:931103/1137 6216@WB7QEU.WA.USA.NA
R:931103/1019 7984@WA7SJJ.WA.USA.NA
R:931103/1009 1123@W0RLI.OR.USA.NOAM
R:931103/0550 37551@N7DXT.#EUGEN.OR.USA.NA
R:931103/0508 49936@WB7VMS.#MURPH.OR.USA.NOAM

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>
id 29041 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 21:42:27 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 21:42:59 UTC
Message-Id: <28985_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>
id 28985 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 20:47:06 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 20:47:48 UTC
Message-Id: <28973_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>
id 28973 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 19:58:01 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 19:58:49 UTC
Message-Id: <28968_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>

id 28968 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 18:43:20 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 18:44:09 UTC
Message-Id: <28942_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>

id 28942 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 17:43:53 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 17:44:47 UTC
Message-Id: <28937_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>

id 28937 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 15:43:49 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 15:44:50 UTC
Message-Id: <28936_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>

id 28936 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 14:43:54 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 14:44:51 UTC
Message-Id: <28935_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>

id 28935 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 13:43:53 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 13:44:50 UTC
Message-Id: <28933_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>
id 28933 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 12:42:37 GMT
Date: Tue, 02 Nov 93 12:43:53 UTC
Message-Id: <28932_w7oek@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhb%w7oek@wd4eck.ampr.org
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

Received: from WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG by W70EK.AMPR.ORG with SMTP originator
<ABFHB%W70EK@WD4ECK.AMPR.ORG>
id 28932 ; Tue, 02 Nov 93 12:09:45 GMT
X-Forwarded-To: W70EK
Date: 28 Oct 93 19:00:00 UTC
Message-Id: <931028050312@w7oek.bbs>
From: abfhb@wa8ure.#swmi.mi.usa.na
To: ans@amsat.org
Subject: SAREX Keps & Update 10/28
X-BBS-Msg-Type: B

R:931102/0810z 28885@W70EK.OR.USA.NA
R:931102/0121 49595@WB7VMS.#MURPH.OR.USA.NOAM
R:931101/1449 37097@N7DXT.#EUGEN.OR.USA.NA
R:931101/0530 4700@KB7DBD.OR.USA.NA
R:931101/1218 9138@KB7KBT.OR.USA.NA
R:931101/1152 6500@KA7AGH.OR.USA.NA
R:931101/1156 23351@W0RLI.OR.USA.NA
R:931101/1128 7291@WA7SJN.WA.USA.NA
R:931101/0025 12848@WA7BHH.WA.USA.NA
R:931101/0000 35118@W7GCI.WA.USA.NA
R:931030/1514 47346@N8GTC.#CIN.IN.USA.NOAM
R:931030/0718 29215@W90J.IN.USA.NA
R:931030/0652 22073@N5CEC.IN.USA.NA
R:931030/0540 21727@KK9G.#CEIN.IN.USA.NA
R:931030/0537 35453@N5AAA.#CEIN.IN.USA.NA
R:931029/1256 26400@KD9LP.#NCIN.IN.USA.NA
R:931029/0636 15967@NU9H.#NWIN.IN.USA.NA
R:931028/1900 36038@WA8URE.#SWMI.MI.USA.NA

SB SAREX @ AMSAT \$STS-58.025
SAREX Keps & Update: 10/28

Thursday 10/28/93 @ 08:00 UTC

The last school group contact was completed yesterday. The Portsmouth HS in Portsmouth, New Hampshire had a telebridge contact using stations in California (Ralph Warner, N6MNN) and Texas (Bob Douglas, W5GEL). The

students asked 5 questions during this bridge contact.

Hams across the U.S. and around the world continue to work the Shuttle Columbia on both voice and packet. Moreover, the completion of school group contacts has cleared several school backup passes for possible general QSO opportunities. While the SAREX Working Group cannot fully guarantee availability, there is a high probability that the STS-58 crew will be ready to take general calls over the continental U.S. on these passes. Two of these "scheduled" passes remain. These include orbit 178 at MET 11 days 1 hour 42 minutes (10/29 at 16:35 UTC) and orbit 192 at MET 11 days 22 hours and 29 minutes (10/30 at 13:22 UTC). Please note that the astronauts operated voice during yesterday's "scheduled" pass which occurred on 10/27 at 14:59 UTC (Orbit 145). Also note that hams on the ground heard or worked the Shuttle Columbia crew on several other orbits yesterday.

Element set GSFC-031, generated by Ron Parise, WA4SIR, is the official SAREX set for today. Please note that there is only a six second difference between element set GSFC-025 (released two days ago) and element set GSFC-031.

STS-58

```
1 22869U 93065A   93300.17699070 0.00133671  99048-5  24183-3 0   318
2 22869  39.0252  71.9896 0012817  34.2105 325.9529 16.00500857 1383
```

Satellite: STS-58

Catalog number: 22869

Epoch time: 93300.17699070 (27 OCT 93 04:14:51.** UTC)

Element set: GSFC-031

Inclination: 39.0252 deg

RA of node: 71.9896 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-58

Eccentricity: 0.0012817 Keplerian Elements

Arg of perigee: 34.2105 deg

Mean anomaly: 325.9529 deg

Mean motion: 16.00500857 rev/day Semi-major Axis: 6651.1630 Km

Decay rate: 0.13E-02 rev/day*2 Apogee Alt: 281.30 Km

Epoch rev: 138 Perigee Alt: 264.25 Km

NOTE - This element set is based on NORAD element set # 031.

The spacecraft has been propagated to the next ascending node, and the orbit number has been adjusted to bring it into agreement with the NASA numbering convention.

Submitted by Frank H. Bauer, KA3HDO for the SAREX Working Group

Date: 9 Nov 93 03:00:12 GMT

From: munnari.oz.au!sol.ccs.deakin.edu.au!news.cs.uow.edu.au!news.ci.com.au!eram!
dave@uunet.uu.net

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CFxKw9.6Ms@rd1.InterLan.COM>, <2b9191INN8pr@flop.ENGR.ORST.EDU>,
<WY1Z.93Nov5141317@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu>i.com

Subject : Re: Questions about Yaesu FT-411E

In article <WY1Z.93Nov5141317@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu>,
wylz@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu (Scott Ehrlich) writes:

| Unless I am mistaken, I think the only real difference between the 411 and
| 411E is that the 411E has the Tone Encode/Decode board built-in, where
| it is extra for the 411.

And I thought it was because they fixed some receiver problem...

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC PGP 2.3
dave@esi.COM.AU ...munari!esi.COM.AU!dave available

Date: 8 Nov 1993 21:31:59 GMT

From: drt@athena.mit.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <Pine.3.07.9307191647.A12858-b100000@uafhp.uark.edu>,
<19JUL199323483234@erich.triumf.ca>, <2bln90\$1du@rani.arz.oeaw.ac.at>con.m

Subject : Re: How does an American sign in Canada?

In article <2bln90\$1du@rani.arz.oeaw.ac.at>, sint@lezvax.arz.oeaw.ac.at (Sint
Peter-Paul) writes:

|> bennett@erich.triumf.ca (P.Bennett) writes:

|>

|> >In article <Pine.3.07.9307191647.A12858-b100000@uafhp.uark.edu>,
plaws@uafhp.uark.edu (Peter Laws) writes...

|> >>So:

|> >>

|> >>Can the US government force US citizens to obey US laws while they are not
|> >>in the US?

|> >>

|> >>Even when those laws conflict/differ from the foreign country's laws?

NO. In general. Income tax laws are probably an exception. Most
things, like minimum age of alcohol consumption, for example, wouldn't

be, though. Or amateur radio operation. No jurisdiction.

|> >>

|> That is not true in general: US companies (and with them citizens) have to
|> comply with US laws abroad!

|> >No. But the foreign country can make such requirements.

True. The US does. Foreign amateurs in the US are limited to the
privileges of their home licenses that Extras also have.

|>

|> >I believe _Canada_ (not the US) requires that US amateurs comply with their
|> >(US) band limits, as well as the Canadian limits, while in Canada.

I have a copy of the Canadian rules, and I spent \$20.00 talking to a
very nice fellow at Communications Canada in Sherbrooke, and both agree:

THIS IS NOT TRUE, DESPITE WHAT ANYONE SAYS. CANADA HAS NO SUCH
REQUIREMENT.

I believe them, even though the ARRL says otherwise, even though at
least one person has emailed me saying a DOC type told him THE EXACT
OPPOSITE. But that's NOT in the rules.

*The rules say that *ANY* foreign amateur who has passed a 12+ wpm test
has the ADVANCED + 12 privileges, that is, everything. This applies to
Generals and above. Remember, Canadians have band plans but no legal
HF subbands or mode restrictions (just bandwidth restrictions applied
to entire bands). Phone is *legal* (but not welcome) everywhere. Like
160. Really!

*Any foreign amateur passing a 5-11 wpm code test has BASIC privileges
on VHF and up (that's all the Technician stuff with a minor restriction
or two concerning power (250 W DC in, I think), forbidding homebrew,
and banning CONTROL operating of repeaters OR holding a club station
license), PLUS CW on ALL frequencies below 30 MHz, subject to those
minor restrictions. Unlike Canadian Basic + 5 licensees, they are NOT
restricted to 4 MHz and below, but the CANNOT use phone there, either.
This would apply to Novices, and Technicians who have passed a code
test.

*Any foreign amateur with NO code is considered an ADVANCED no-code,
with (basically :-) full Technician privileges and no Basic class
restrictions. This applies to No-code Tech, clearly, with the
entertaining irony that no-code Techs can use full power on 2 meters,
but those who have passed a code test cannot. (No, I don't know how
they tell the difference.)

Now all you need is a chart of frequencies and maybe your own copy of the rules, a couple of dozen 8-1/2 x 11 sheets.

The reciprocal treaty? It requires you to ID in English (Canadians can ID in French, too, and I don't see why Canada would care if you did, anyway, since there's no restriction in the rules themselves), and give location by municipality and province/territory. Oh, and ID in this form, if for example you're me in Quebec: KG2S/VE2. That's it.

-drt

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|'Most political sermons teach the congregation nothing except
what newspapers are taken at the Rectory.' -C.S. Lewis

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1331

